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USSR INCREASES OUTPUT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS;
BUILD NEW BRICK PLANTS

1951 OUTPUT TOPS PREVIOUS YEAR -- Moscow, Trud, 22 Feb 51

At the end of the postwar Five-Year Plan, production of construction materials exceeded the prewar level. In 1951, production of cement increased 19 percent over 1950, bricks, 20 percent; roofing paper, 13 percent; and slate, 27 percent.

KARELO-FINNISH PLANTS INCREASE BRICK PRODUCTION -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znanya, 3 Jan 52

The Sulazhgora Brick Plant produced 500,000 first-grade bricks above the 1951 plan. The Kondopoga and Solonnennoye brick plants successfully fulfilled the 1951 plan. In 1951, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR as a whole increased brick production 30 percent over 1950.

All brick plants have completely mechanized labor processes including mining and hauling of clay. During 1951, the plants received five new excavators, two electric locomotives, and a number of internal-combustion locomotives.

The Sulazhgora Brick Plant has organized production of frost-resistant bricks. For this purpose, clay is mixed with coal and shavings. In firing this type of brick, a fuel saving of 10-15 percent is achieved.

GEORGIAN SSR INCREASES OUTPUT OF BRICK AND TUFF STONE -- Tbilisi, Zarya Voatoka, 22 Feb 52

In 1952, the largest brick plant of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Georgian SSR in Metekhi will begin to operate at full capacity.

Quarrying of tuff in the region of Kaspi, Georgian SSR, is expanding. A stone-cutting combine is operating in the quarries. In 1952, the amount of tuff stone to be quarried will be equal to 25 million bricks.

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NEW BRICK AND TILE PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN KIRGIZIA -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Feb 52

Naukatskiy Rayon of Osh Oblast has large reserves of high-quality dolomite-cement, alabaster, clay, gypsum, paints, marble, and other construction materials. In 1951, the Naukatskiy Rayon Industrial Combine began construction of a brick and tile plant. The basic installation work is almost completed. A firing kiln with 12 chambers has been built. All operations for producing bricks and tiles will be mechanized.

TURKMENIA GETS NEW BRICK PLANT -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 20 Feb 52

A new brick plant has been built in Kazanlzhik, Ashkhabad Oblast. The enterprise is fully mechanized and will produce 7.5 million bricks per year.

NEW PLANTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN MAIN TURKMEN CANAL AREA -- Ashkhabad, Turkmeneskaya Iskra, 22 Mar 52

The Administration of the Main Turkmen Canal has begun construction of the first brick plant in Khodzheyli. Kara-Kalpak ASSR. This plant is to produce 8.5 million bricks per year.

At the same time, "Rosstromproyekt" in Moscow has begun to plan the construction of a silica-brick plant in the same area. Utilizing large sand reserves in the Khodzheyli region, the plant is to produce 15 million silica bricks and 85,000 cubic meters of foam-silicate products per year. The plan also provides for construction of a gypsum and gypsum-products plant in Kara-Tau.

SAKHALIN BUILDS NEW BRICK PLANT -- Vilyuyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 10 Jan 52

A new brick plant is being built in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The plant is to have an annual output of 11 million bricks.

UZBEK BRICK INDUSTRY FAILS TO MEET STANDARDS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 20 Apr 52

The demand for bricks is constantly growing. The brick industry of Uzbek SSR made some progress in 1951. The output of bricks increased 10.7 percent over 1950, enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Uzbek SSR increased their brick output 20 percent. However, not all brick plants operated at full capacity. Three plants of the ministry failed to meet their production plans.

The average productivity of LP-1 and LP-2 brick presses in enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Uzbek SSR in 1951 was 21,100 bricks per shift, as against a norm of 26,000 bricks. In enterprises of the Tashkent Plant Administration No 3, as well as the Samarkand, Kokand, and Kuvasay plants, the average productivity of brick presses did not exceed 17,000 - 18,000 bricks. At the same time, brick plants of the Ministry of Rail Transportation in Yangi-Yul and Kales reached a brick output of 29,000 bricks per press. The record output achieved by the Yangi-Yul Plant was 45,000 bricks per shift.

The same discrepancies exist with regard to the operation of firing kilns. The average monthly output of bricks per cubic meter of kiln in

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enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry was 720 bricks, and in the Bukhara and Andizhan plants, not over 600 bricks. Out of 22 operating annular kilns, only two kilns reached the average output of 1,100 bricks set by the plan. A number of enterprises of other ministries also failed to meet the plan for brick production.

There are still shortcomings with regard to the quality of bricks. A number of plants produce insufficiently fired bricks of irregular shapes. This low-grade material cannot be used in important construction projects.

The immediate tasks of the brick industry are: to reach an average monthly output of 1,600 bricks per cubic meter of kiln; to reduce the drying period in tunnel driers to 16 hours; and to extend operations of seasonally operating plants over a period of 11 months per year. The fact that these goals can be met was proved by the Tashkent Plant Administration No 5, which reached an output of 1,500 bricks per cubic meter of kiln in the first quarter of 1952.

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